

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB 1438

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23. 1740

9<sup>h</sup> 1430.

To RALPH FREEMAN, Esq;

SIR,



OME People say one Thing of you, and some another. For my Part I am a bold Briton, and a Patriot, a Lover of Liberty, an Enemy to Pensioners and Placemen, and so forth. I write this to try your Mettle. If you insert my Letter you are an honest Man, if not, what care I for

Leave. I am no Petty Projector, my Schemes are for the Good of Mankind, built on a broad Bottom, that is Liberty, Sir, absolute, independent Liberty; which, till I see Men born with Pack-saddles on their backs, I shall believe every Person living entitled to. This, Sir, is my Position, and easy it would be to prove it just, reasonable, necessary, and what not; but if you are not acquainted with all this, and much more already, you must be an illiterate Fellow, and have read neither Verse, nor Prose, Divinity, History, Politics, Plays, Pamphlets, or Ballads. However, to shew my own Reading I will illustrate a little; for a Scheme without a Preamble would look bald and out of the Fashion: Wherefore, Mr. Freeman, let me tell you, that absolute, uncontrollable Liberty is what all our great and wise Nations have persistently struggled for; and good Reason they had so to do.

The Israelites might have been very happy under a Monarchy, but what then, that was an imposed Government, and they had a Mind to live like other People; upon which they said to Samuel, who was then the Prime Minister, Give us a King: Ay, Sir, said a King they had, and then they wanted to be rid of him. Something of the same Nature happened under almost every one of their Kings: for a Spirit of Liberty was never wanting in the Hebrew Commonwealth, till by too frequent and vigorous Struggles, it broke it all to Pieces. The Athenians too were so excessively fond of Liberty, that tho' by the Admission of Pericles they became the first People in Greece, yet they led him a weary Life upon that very Account. Just so they put Phocion to Death, not out of any great Malice to the Man, but out of Love to Liberty. The Romans upon the same Account cherisht the Gracchi, and many other clever Speakers, who could maul off the Great Ones, and say a Thousand fine Things of Liberty to the Mob. In short, Sir, it was this great and generous Love of Liberty, without Restrictions, for some Sort of Liberty most Governments allow of, which in France raised an Army for the Duke of Guise; made the most loyal City of Naples, which has not rebelled above Three-and-twenty Times, raise a Fish-Fellow to the Supreme Authority. And in the Memory of many now living induced the Phlegmatick Dutch to tear the Netherlands to Pieces, because they were grown old in their Country's Service.

But what need Freeman so long Abroad? since it is well known that Crete was not half so dear to Julius, nor Cyprus near so much beloved by Venus, as this Island by the Mountain-Nymph, that untam'd Liberty of which I have been speaking. Here she is not only adored, but here She dwells. For her sake we not only resist Bad Princes, for that, all the World by their Practice at least have shewn to be reasonable; but we have made Good Ones not a little uneasy; for the Spirit of Liberty, like the ancient Spirit of Quakerism, will agitate People, whether in sleep or out of season. Wherefore we must not wonder at a Conspiracy or Two under the Best Reigns. The Sanctity of Henry VI. the Gaity of Edward IV. the Wisdom of Henry VII. the Spirit of Henry VIII. the Meekness of Edward VI. the Religion of Mary; and the Goodness of Elizabeth of Famous Memory did not preserve them. Some People there were under all their Administrations, who thought they had Liberty enough, and therefore would not let other Folks enjoy in Quiet that Liberty they had.

This, Mr. Freeman, I own, I have extracted mostly from the Writings of Mr. Oldcastle, and his Fellow-Labourers. But what then? It is true, and will be true, very probably, to the End of Time. For, do you see, tho' Ministers should take it into their

Heads to govern ever so legally, ever so mildly, yet if they govern long, the Spirit of Liberty will declare against them, not only to Saturday Lectures, Satirical Lists, and Mob at Elections, but in many other more cogent and affecting Methods which some of your Patrons might have been made sensible of, if, as the Spirit of Liberty dictated, the Riot-Act had been repealed, and Folks might have run Politically mad, without any Hazard of going to a worse Place than Bedlam! But you are mistaken, if you think that ill Humours are cured, because they do not break out: No, no, Sir, they remain still in the Blood; and, let me tell you, must be carried off some Way or other.

Happy the Man who could discover the National Antiseptic! the Pill or Drop proper for Purging a Whole People! the Universal Anodyne, worth more than the Philosopher's Stone and the Longitude put together! The Man who in these Days of Dissent could bring out a Project to please every Body, secure Liberty, banish Corruption, destroy Faction, sooth Jealousies, assuage Heats, and restore your darling Unanimity, Mr. Freeman! Happy the Man indeed you will say? but what then? What then! Why all this is Introduction. I Timothy Talkapace am the Man, and I will tell you my Project; for I intend to make neither a Secret, nor a Bubble of it.

First then I say, that Absolute Liberty being every Man's Right, nobody can expect the People to be quiet till they have it. Yet if they struggle for it before they have it, they may chance to pay more for it than it is worth; nay, it may so fall out, that they may not have it at last. Wherefore, to put an End to Grumbling, and to avoid going to Logger-head, I propose, that by Rotation all the People in Great Britain shall change their Condition, so that every Man and Woman, if they live to Thirty Years of Age, may have at least One Chance for being GREAT, a Whole Twelve Months. And I, in consideration that I am the original Inventor of this Scheme, which neither Jack Cade, Wat Tyler, Ket the Tanner, nor any other Patriot of Antiquity was ever fortunate enough to hit upon, expect to be a Great Man during Life, and so be the Sole Exception to that General Rule which I do not doubt to see established, since it is for the Publick Benefit, and for the Private Interest of Nobody but myself, who, for the Reasons before mentioned, have a Right to be distinguished.

As I know my Scheme to be reasonable, so I would not pretend to surprize People, and have on this Account chose to give them a Year's Space to consider of it. On next Twelfth day, after eating Part of a Plumb-cake, and so forth, let the Names of all the Persons in each of the Families in Great Britain be put fairly into a Hat; then let the youngest Person in the House shake them thoroughly, and upon Drawing, let every Person for that Twelve Months remain in the Station wherein the Person is, he, or she, drew. Provided always, that where People are married, the Husband only shall draw, and his Wife, as in the Case of the Original Contract, shall take for better for worse, what Lot soever befalls him. By this means every free-born Briton must, if he has not very bad Luck, become in the Space of a very few Years Master of a House, and have the Pleasure of commanding a while, as well as the Plague of obeying.

As to Magistrates, I would have the Names of those who are already in Office, and of all well-qualified Pretenders to Offices, shaken and drawn as in a Lottery. For I lay it down as a Thing clear, that we had better submit to Chance, than to the Will of any Man, because by this Method, tho' there will still remain different Ranks amongst us, yet no Man will boast much of his being another's Betters, for fear of what may happen, when their Names are cast in the Wheel.

By this fair and equal Way of conferring Posts of Trust and Honour, I would have both Houses of Parliament filled. For tho' it may seem odd, that a Lover of absolute Liberty should allow of Lords at any rate; yet when the Matter is more thoroughly considered, my Scheme will be found very consistent, since any Man may then become a Lord, and that by Chance, without being obliged to trouble himself in order to acquire what according to the Mode of the Times is or shall be call'd Merit. A Ministry this

Way chosen would be liable to no Exception. For to except against the Method, would be to except against one's own Right. Numbers might indeed be dissatisfy'd with this or that Year's Administration, but the Approach of Twelfth tide would put them all in Humour again. The Certainty of Changing, and the Possibility of Changing much for the better, are the two Hinges upon which my Project turns, and on them it may turn as long as we continue a Nation; for the Love of Variety, and the Hope of Preferment, are Desires every where to be found, and no where to be rooted out.

It must be allow'd, that peevish People, who are never pleased, and Writers under a certain Influence, might be drawn to represent this Project as impracticable, or, if practicable, dangerous. But Sir, let any Man read the Oceana, which made so much Noise in the Days of our Ancestors, was reprinted in the Reign of King William as an excellent Piece, and hath been published within these few Years with more Pomp than ever; I say, let any Man read this, and afterwards call my Scheme irrational or impracticable, if he can. Besides, do we not know, that in Poland the single Chance of being chosen King, keeps all the Gentry there steady to the worst Constitution that ever was invented. We know how sanguine People are in Lotteries, and how severe Laws the Legislature hath been forced to make to prevent them from becoming Bubbles. Why then should we doubt Ambition's having its Dupes as well as Avarice, and if we do not do this; a political Lottery must be granted to be the best Expedient for ending political Differences.

On the whole, I am so thoroughly satisfy'd of the Conformity between my Sentiments and those of the Bulk of my Countrymen, who, it is plain, may all become great Men if they take my Advice, that I am determin'd to spend all next Summer in perambulating these Kingdoms, in order to obtain proper Certificates from Counties and Corporations in favour of this universal Place Bill. Almost twenty Years have our Patriots spent, and to no Purpose too, in endeavouring a Change. Had they succeeded in their first Project, we ought, according to the Course of Things, to have had at least a Couple of general Rotations since. My Project once carry'd into Execution, we should no longer be subject to these Disappointments, but have not only annual Parliaments, and in Consequence of them, annual Ministers, but an annual Revolution of all things; such a total Change as would gratify the Lovers of absolute Liberty; who, till this can be obtained, never will be satisfy'd with any little Alterations you can make. All other Schemes are but temporary Expedients, wher by the Quality of Malescontents is altered, but not the Quantity; for what obliges one Set of Men disoblige another, and you cannot put in, without putting out at the same time. Whereas this circular Motion would be so quick and lively, that it would please every body. And to shew you how fair and equitable a Person I am, let a general Assembly be call'd on Salisbury Plain, and the Continuance of the present, or the introduction of this new Constitution be put to the Vote.

TIMOTHY TALKAPACE.

P.S. You must excuse, Mr. Freeman, my subscribing according to the ordinary Form, since by my Principles as a Lover of absolute Liberty, I cannot profess myself any Man's humble Servant, tho' I shall think myself oblig'd to you if you publish my Letter.

## HOME PORTS.

Bristol, Jan. 19. Came in since our last, the Hamburg Merchant, *Monsieur*, from Bremen; the *Severn*, Whiting, from Amsterdam; the *Windsor*, Clutterbuck, from Belvedere; and the *Greyhound*, Purcell, from London.

Exmouth, Jan. Arrived the *Philmore*, Braddick, Bone, and Gilard, from Plymouth; and *Richardson*, from Rye. Sailed the *Diligent*, Tendon, Do-man, for Plymouth, with 400 Impress'd and 100 Sailors for the Norfolk; the *Port Marchant*, Brown, and the *Frances*, Spyring, for Oporto.

Port, Jan. 19. Sailed the *Anne*, Williams, for Falmouth.



*Crosses, Jan. 19* On the 17th sailed the Cordelia, Boffem, a Tander, and the Swift Sloop of War from Spithead. Wind N.

*Portsmouth, Jan. 18* At Spithead are the Winchester, Cap. Richard Pinnell, from London for China; the Wilmington, Cap. Maddox, for Fort St. George and Bengal; the Montagu, Cap. Fiuder Freeman, for Mocha; and the Princess of Wales. Also came to Spithead his Majesty's Ship the Rippon (with Admiral Balch on board, who has since hoisted his Flag on board the Ruffe) the York, and the Weymouth, from Plymouth.

Remain at Spithead the following Ships of War, viz. the Namur, Cap. Faulkner; the Ruffel, Cap. Dennis; Princess Caroline, Cap. Griffin; Buckingham, Cap. Dwyer; Orion, Cap. Gillington; Graton, Cap. Hilderley; Kent, Cap. Durell; Dunkirk, Cap. Baker; Rippon, Cap. Pocklingon; Weymouth, Cap. Trefus; York, Cap. Galcoigne; Bristol, Cap. Chambers; Ruby, Cap. Ruffel; and St. Albans, Cap. Cornwall.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Portugal, the Kitty, Weston, from Newfoundland.

At Lisbon, the Prince of Orange, Williamson, from Cork; the Mary-Ann, Allard, from Youghall; and the Friendship, Story, from the Streights.

At Gibraltar, the Three Brothers, Webb, and the Sally, Cole, both from Newfoundland.

At Stockholm, the Kingstone, Hooper, from London.

At Waterford, the Griffin, —, from Virginia.

At Leth, the Sarah, John Turner, from London.

At Falmouth, the Duke of Berwick, Bisset, from Lisbon for London.

At Dartmouth, the Thomas and Pottonella, Krig, of and for Rotterdam from Faro.

The Unity, Jennings, from Swantley is run ashore at Hafe.

The Mermaid and the Rebecca, both from Bristol, are ashore at Scilly.

The Mary Sloop, Pierce, from Bristol, is broke in Pieces at St. Ives.

#### L O N D O N.

The Aldermen of the several Wards of the City of Norwich, with the Officers of each Parish, went about last Week distributing Money to the Poor: And in one Parish, by the generous Contributions of some Gentlemen, a large Dyer's-Copper full of Plumb-gruel was boil'd, made as good with Plumbs, Sugar and Spice as need be; and a full Quart was given to every poor Person that apply'd for it.

Yesterday the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge Lottery, viz. No. 38257, 500 l. No. 16100, 5640, 30945, 4263, 7251, each 100 l. No. 11470, 63314, 29515, 14590, 18029, 26131, 8420, 39896, 40412, 62730, 21828, 57012, 18094, each 50 l.

Yesterday Morning about 5 o'Clock, the Spring Tide being high, several Booths that were on the Ice at the Temple were carried away to London Bridge on a large Flake of Ice that broke, and the Watchman that look'd after them narrowly escap'd by getting into a Lighter.

The same Day in the Evening the Ice by the Highness of the Tide was rais'd 6 Feet higher than before.

The Beginning of last Week the fine Green-house, and most of the curious Plants belonging to his Grace the Duke of Chandos, at Cannons, were burnt to the Ground.

Last Saturday dy'd at Blackheath, Cap. Lewis, formerly Equerry to her late Majesty Queen Anne.

Yesterday Morning a Fire broke out in Mr Hyde's Livery-stable in Old Bond-street, which burnt down Part of the said Stable, and two of the Horses in such a Manner that 'tis thought they must be knock'd on the Head.

On Sunday Night last Elizabeth Briggs, otherwise Hollis, was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for feloniously picking the Pocket of Mr. Richard Kent of ten Pounds and upwards in Gold and Silver. And,

On Monday Night Elizabeth Abbot was also committed to Newgate by the same Gentleman, for forcibly entering the House of Mr. Living May, with four Men not yet taken, assaulting the said May, and feloniously taking the Shirt off his Back, he coming down in it out of his Bed, and having stripp'd him stark naked, forced him upon a Fire, the Bars of the Grate being red hot, burning him in a dreadful Manner, and putting him in great Fear of his Life. And,

The same Night Francis Black was also committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for feloniously taking out of the Shop of Mr. James Fowler a Scarlet Cloak found upon him.

*London.* At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden for the City of London, by Adjournment at Justice-hall in the Old Bailey, on Friday the eighteenth Day of January, in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, before Sir John Salter, Knight, Mayor of the City of London, Sir John Thomson, Knight, Sir George Champion, Knight, and Robert Westley, Esquire, Aldermen of the said City, and others their Fellows, Justices, assigned to keep the Peace of our said Lord the King, within the said City, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdemeanors committed within the same City.

**T**HIS Court having taken into their Consideration, the laudible Presentment of the Grand Jury for this City, and the many Immoralities, Nuisances and Inconveniences therein specified, occasioned by the long and contemptuous Disobedience of the Precepts of the Magistrates of this City issued out for suppressing the same; have resolved, That all Constables, Scavengers, and other Officers, who shall be hereafter found negligent or remiss in their Duty, touching any of the Premises contained in the said Presentment, or shall hereafter presume to neglect the Execution of such Precepts wherewith they shall be charged, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Severity, according to Law: and to prevent any Excuse for Want of Notice, this Court hath ordered the following Presentment to be printed in some of the Daily Papers, and the same is hereby ordered to be printed accordingly.

**W**E the Grand Jurors of the City of London, being duly sensible of his Majesty's paternal Tenderness, in seeking the true Welfare and Happiness of his Subjects, by his Proclamation against Prophaneness, Immorality and Vice, which was read at this Quarter Sessions, and being touched with a deep Concern, that notwithstanding his Majesty's kind Intentions therein, and the many good Laws made for the suppressing Vice and Immorality, yet they continue greatly to abound, to the Dishonour of God, and of his Majesty's Government, and the great Prejudice of this City; we therefore judge ourselves bound as well by the Oath we have taken to the Almighty, as in Duty and Obedience to his Majesty, and in tender Affection to our Fellow-Citizens, earnestly to recommend it to this Court, that the many good Laws in being for the suppressing immoral and disorderly Practices may be put in Execution, and particularly that the following Evils may be took into Consideration by this Honourable Court, so as they may be for the future effectually prevented, which we now humbly present.

In the first Place, the frequent Concourse of disorderly Persons and idle Vagrants in Moorfields: It is with great Concern that we have often seen such Persons assembled together in Multitudes in the aforesaid Place, for Cudgelling, Dice, Lottories, and other Games, and particularly for Cock-throwing during several Weeks at this Season of the Year. and for several other dangerous and disorderly Practices carried on in Booths for Shows, Flying Chairs, &c. are suffered to be erected in the aforesaid Place, to the occasioning frequent Disorders and Mischief. We are urged to this Presentment not only from the Annoyance which we, and many of our Fellow Citizens, have received in our Passage through the said Fields, on our lawful Occasions, but because we have often heard the disorderly Assemblies there met together complained of, and do believe them to be a Nest of Pick-pockets, House-breakers, and other evil-minded Persons; and that many unwary Youths being drawn to idle Expences of Time, and Loss of the Moneys intrusted to them, have, by their Acquaintance with the said disorderly Persons, been led on to other destructive and ruinous Practices: Wherefore we do present the said Assemblies, Gaming Tables, Cock-throwing, Booths, &c. as publick Nuisances, and as what would be of great Service to his Majesty's Government, and the Safety of the City, and the Peace of many of his Majesty's Subjects, to be utterly suppressed.

Secondly, Concerning the Number of lewd Women walking in the Streets: We have likewise, with the greatest Concern, observed the large Resort of lewd Women in the publick Streets of this City, and whose Numbers have annually increased, without Hindrance or Molestation, for Years past, to the great Reproach, as we apprehend, of Magistracy and good Government, and to the Danger and Ruin of many young Persons, Apprentices, Servants, and others, who being artfully ensnared by the Solicitati-

ons and lewd Practices of those abandoned profligate Wretches, have been led on to those large Expences which their Circumstances and Allowances will not bear, the Consequences of which have been their robbing their Masters, forging Bills, taking to the Highways, and using other criminal Methods to supply their own Wants, and the more unbounded Extravagancies of those who have tempted them to those criminal and destructive Practices: On those Accounts, out of regard to our Oaths, the Honour and Peace of his Majesty's Government, the good Order and Welfare of this City, the Safety of our Families and Houses, the Success of our respective Businesses, as well as to prevent the Scandal and Reproach that by such allowed Practices must necessarily be brought on Magistracy itself, and to prevent young and unwary Persons from being seduced into ruinous Debaucheries, we represent this Affair to this Honourable Court, as well worthy its Inspection and Cognizance, that it may take such Measures to put an effectual Stop to it, as may best answer the gracious Intentions of his Majesty's Proclamation, and conduce to the Preservation of the Peace and Happiness of this City.

Thirdly, It is with great Concern that we find in our indispensable Duty to represent, That the Streets in general lie in so very Bad and Neglected Condition, that many Places are scarcely to be passed through by those on Foot, and utterly unpassable for Coaches and Carriages, to the great Hindrance and Detriment of the Publick Business, that by Reason of the Unevenness and Slipperiness of the frozen Banks and Steps, many have received dangerous Falls and Bruises, and others been exposed to such Accidents as have rendered to the Loss of their Lives: We apprehend therefore these Misfortunes the more grievous, inasmuch as large Sums of Money are annually raised in the several Wards of this City for publick Rakers whose proper Business it is (as we apprehend) to preserve the Streets open and clear from all such Obstructions that might prove any Annoyance or just Occasion of Offence to the Inhabitants, and the rather because if the large Sums of Money annually raised should be found insufficient to answer these Purposes, every Ward, we apprehend, has a Right, and ought in Justice to raise within itself such further Sums as shall be fully answerable to the Expences of such a necessary and desirable Service, a Service which we apprehend is not to be neglected without a very great Reproach to a City so remarkable for the Number and Opulency of its Inhabitants, the Immensity of its Trade, and the Excellency of its Laws and Constitution. We therefore humbly present to this Honourable Court the several Rakers of this City, (whose Names are as yet unknown to the Jurors) for neglecting their several Duties in not cleansing the several Streets following, to wit,

Bishopsgate-street, from St. Helen's Church to the Corner of Houndsditch.

Leadenhall-street, from the Market to Cornhill.

The greatest Part of Cornhill.

The greatest Part of Lombard-street.

The End of Threadneedle-street, adjoining to Stocks Market.

The Front Part of Socks-Market (many Mischief having already happened.)

The Poultry, at the End of the Old Jewry.

Throgmorton-street.

Cateaton-street.

Broad-street, entering New Broad-street.

Wood-street, by Cripplegate.

St. Martin's, and thro' Aldersgate into Aldersgate-street.

From Newgate to St. Sepulchre's Church.

Old Bailey, near the Entrance into the Sessions House Yard.

Fourthly, We humbly conceiving, that the Violent and Riotous Behaviour and Proceedings of Tumultuous Mobs at the Times of Bonfires within this City, do cause the greatest of Mischief, not only to the Citizens of this City, but also to all his Majesty's Subjects in general; We therefore humbly represent it to this Honourable Court, as a Matter of the greatest Concern, and requiring the utmost Consideration of Magistracy for its due Regulation and Amendment.

Thomas Morison, Foreman.

William Deane.

Jasper Waters.

John Morison.

Joseph Scott.

John Harvey.

John Browne.

James Walton.

John Bowles.

Edward Lawrence.

Thomas Rowling.

Thomas Cooper.

Thomas Steward.

John Hunt.

Vincent Leggart.

William Weatherly.

Buckitt Fenn.